KNOXVILLE OR CHATTANOOGA

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The committee of the Wm. Morrison et al was resumed. City Council on Southern Railways met last night in secret session. The ballot showed a tie between Knoxville and Chattanooga for the Southern terminus. Subsequently two members favoring Knoxville changed in favor of Chattanooga. Another ballot was not taken, but the question will be decided this after-

EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN-SUDDEN DEATH OF GENERAL

O'DONNELL. MADRID, June 3 .- The Cortes have adopted the constitution. Topete informed the Cortes that six hundred of the Cuban prisoners sent to Fernando Po would be soon transferred to the Canaries. The motion reducing the standing army to twenty-five thousand was lost. General O'Donnell, while speaking against the motion, was seized with apoplexy, and died at the Chambers. Figueros announced, amid much enthusiasm, that though opposed to monarchy the Republicans would support and follow the constitution.

THE THUNDERFR IN DESPAIR. London, June 8.—The Alabama diplomatic correspondence has been published, commenting on which the Times says: "When we compare the exacting and critical spirit of America with the conceding temper of England, and consider that all that was yielded was insufficient to prevent the rejection of the treaty, we despair of the success of any negoin which England maintains due regard fo. her owe rights and honor."

London, June 8. - A riot occurred at Mold, small town in Wales, where the people attempted to rescue prisoners from the sheriff. The military fired on the people, killing four and wounding many.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, June 3 .- The agitation in the city is partially abated. Dulce has resigned and Don Espenar is acting Captain-General until the arrival of De Roda. The city is tranquil, but disorder threatens to break out at any moment, as the volunteers are greatly incensed against General Pelerez, who has disappeared, and his whereabouts is unknown. Great anxiety prevails. A part of the Vascongads volunteers have arrived. .

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 8 .- The revenue to-day was one million and three-quarters. M. C. Britton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore Conference, has been ap-

pointed a chaplain in the navy.

Jordan's command, all of them ex-Federal or Confederate soldiers. From reliable information received by interested parties the men and munitions of war have safely landed, and have joined the Cuban forces. The expedition was in charge of Colonel DeRussy, of the Confederate army, from Louisiana."

The President has appointed S. E. DeForrest Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Fla.

VIRGINTA

RICHMOND, June 3.—The committee appointed by the Colord State Convention, waited on General Canby to-day with a petition that he should issue an order giving the colored people equal rights in the cars and steamboats. Canby declined to interfere in the matter, and referred them to the courte as the proper place for the redress of any grievance that may exist The rust has appeared in the wheat in this vicinity, and the crop about here will be shortened one-half.

General Lee has expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the expurgated constitution and the election of Walker, the candidate o the Conservative Republicans for Governor.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3 .- Dispatches of yesterday from Jefferson, Texas, mention that at the military trial then pending, Richard Figueros, who had turned State's evidence and who was the strongest witness for the prosecution was placed on the stand, and he at first stated that he did not wish to give evidence; that General Buell expected more of him than he could tell, and had that morning threatened him with prosecu ion and punishment for perjury, if he did not tell all he had stated privately; also that he would be tried for the crime with the balance of the prisoners. He only recognized a few of the prisoners and shed tears. The scene created much feeling; his testimony was not concluded. One or two more freedmen have been examined and swore every way. The trial will last three months.

TIM STRUAM OF IMMIGRANTS.

New York, June 3 .-- Among fourteen hun dred steerage passengers, landed yesterday from the steamer Manhattau, were three hundred skilled Welsh workmen of different trades. The influx of Norwegians continues enormous, and it is stated that at least two hundred thousand will arrive within the next eighteen months. Their destination is invariably the Northwest.

General Butler has had another conversation with a reporter, and says that the law in
the Alabams controversy is on the side of England, and it had been so decided by our Supreme Court; but that we should, nevertheless, with raw our intercourse with England,
because of her course in taking advantage of a
technical law to injure us. He opposes the reciprocity treaty with Canada, as we were untaily
treated in the las one, but thinks such a treaty
would be of great advantage to Canada and
England. He expressed the greatest condidence in Boutweil's policy, and considers him
the best Secretary of the Treasury since Hamilton.

New York Central Park can hereafter be sen for twenty-five cents. A carriage service has been organized and the vehicles will begin to inn this morning. Each will seat twelve persons, and will never be allowed to carry any more than that number. The ron e will embrace all the carriage drives in the park,

Mr. Coroin addressed the jury on the part of the government, and was followed by Mr. Con-

ner for defendant. At the conclusion of the argument and previous to the charge of the Chief Justice, Mr. Corbin submitted the following to the court :

In this case the court is requested to charge

the office of Postmaster, at Winnsboro', S. C., on the 20th day of December, 1859, and bound himself to keep s.fely all the public money collected by him. or otherwise, at any time placed in his possession and custody, till the same was ordered by the Postmaster-General to be transferred or paid out, * * * * * and faithfully account with the United States in the marrier directed by the said * * and faithfully account with the United States in the manner directed by the said Postmaster-General, for all monies, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, &c., &c., which he, as postmaster, or as agent and depository, should receive for the use and benefit of the Postoffice Department; and if he entered upon the duties of that office, and continued therein up to the Sist of May, 1861, and received the salary and commissions allowed by law therefor, he must be held strictly to the undertaking in his bond; and if the evidence shows that during his continuance in said office, as postmaster, there came to his hands property of the United States to the amount of \$772 27, which he has not accounted for, or \$772 27, which he has not accounted for, or paid over, as required by the Postmaster-General, then a verdict for said amount with interest at the rate of six per cent. from the date of the default must be rendered for the plain-

tiff.

2. That the defendant, Morrison, did in oursuance of the order of the Postoffice Department of the Confederate States, forward to that office at Richmond all, or any portion of the property of the United States, to wit: \$51 07 in stamped envelopes, is not a proper accounting to the Government of the United States therefor, and does not bar the right of the United States to recover judgment against said defendant and his sureties for the same.

8. That said Confederate States or government was an unlawful combination of divers persons, engaged in unlawful insurrection and rebellion against the Government of the United

rebellion against the Government of the United States and within the territory thereof, unlaw-States and within the territory thereor, unlaw-fully usurping the powers of government, and as such it continued to be unrecognized as having any lawful existence, till suppressed by the military power of the United States; hence neither said Confederate Government, nor its officers or agents, could originate any legal action or issue any order which the defendant Morrison was bound to shev.

action or issue any order which the defendant Morrison was bound to obey.

4. That the surrender of the \$51 07 in stamped envelopes belonging to the United States, by defendant Morrison, on the order of the agent of the Confederate Government, received by him through the mails, was not a surrender or yielding up of the United States property under the pressure or irresistible force, but a violation of the condition of his official bond, unauthorized and contrary to law.

1 Aw.

5. That the destruction of the \$131 62 in postage stamps, by the United States forces, is no defence to this action unless he, Morrison, postmaster, shows affirmatively:

1. That he was loyal to the Government of the United States the United States.

2. That such destruction occurred without

his negligence or default. Chief Justice Chase then charged the jury

The Presidential party left for the Annapolis ball at five P. M. on the Tallapoosa.

Boutwell has received a San Francisco letter dated May 28, from the assistant treasurer, reporting six million in coin, subject to his order.

The Indian Bureau has received no notification of the reported Indian outrages in Kansas.

The following is from a reliable source: "An expedition left the Southern coast on the 29th ultimo, numbering four hundred and seventy-five men. These men were a part of General the amount of \$370. But, it is claimed that the postmaster, and, of course, his sureties also, are relieved, as to certain other liabilities assessed against him by the government. This relief, under the acts of Congress, can

arise only in two ways: either through acts of Confederate troops, or through acts of the national troops.

No relief could arise under any authority of

No relief could arise under any authority of the Confederate Government. That govern-ment was founded in an at empt to throw off the authority of the United States and estab-lish an independent republic. If that attempt had succeeded, all transactions authorized by the Confederate Government must dubtless, have been recognized as lawful. But in the absence of success that government was itself unlawful. Its whole existence was a continued rebellion sgainst the lawful government of the rebellion sgainst the lawful government of the United States. No one could be protected in any action by the sauction of its authority.

any action by the sanction of its authority. The only exceptions to this are acts of war.

The National Government, in the exercise of a sound discretion, conceded bellicerent rights to the armies of the insurgent States during the late civil war; and acts of a strictly military character, performed under military anthority, may be protected by this concession.

This, however, has nothing to do with the present case. It is not pretended that the present case. It is not pretended that the present case, and the present case is not pretended that the present case, would military orders for such a purpose constitute a defence.

But the Congress of the United States, sensible of the hardships which must attend the vigorous enforcement of the rule, to which we have adverted, against postmasters for defaults occasioned by the late civil war, has thought fit to afford them a certain measure of relief. The act of 1864 authorizes the Postmaster-General to credit postmasters for certain

thought fit to afford them a certain measure of relief. The act of 1864 authorizes the Postmaster-General to credit postmasters for certain losses occasioned by the Confederate forces or rebel guarillas. This relief is confined to loyal poetmasters. The act of 1865 extends the same relief to eases where the losses are occasioned by armed forces other than those of the so-called Confederate States.

If you find, therefore, that part of the loss in the present case was occasioned by armed forces other than those of the Confederate States, at the place where this postoffice was established, that is to say at Winnsborp', you will deduct the amount of such loss from the whole amount of the secount stated.

The whole law upon the subject may be briefly stated thus: You are bound to take the amount stated in the account furnished from the Postoffice Department as the true amount due from the principal defendant. Neither he nor his surfices are excused from the payment of that amount by any loss through fraud or force except under the acts of Congress referred to. For losses escotibed by these acts the defer dants are not responsible. If you find, therefore, that any part of the loss of the principal defendant was occasioned by the presence of armed forces other than those of the insurgert States, you will deduct that amount from the sum stated in the postoffice account, and render a verdict for the balance.

In response to a request of the District At-

In response to a request of the District Attorney, the Chief Justice further charged the jury that, interest upon the amount found due should be computed from the time of default of payment, that is to say, from the 30th of

The jury retired and after being out about an hour, the court was i formed that one of the jurors had been taken sick. The jury returned into court, when the foreman reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. A mistrial was ordered and the jury discharged. J. H. Baldwin vs. Caroline A. Lamar, administratrix of U. A. I. Lamar. Motion to enter up judgment on a verdict obtained in the Circuit Court, for the District of South Oaro-

This was a case involving an alleged infringment of a patent right, the famous Tyler. Cotton Press. A verdiet w s given by a jury in 1860 in favor of plaintiff for \$16 666 66 cents. but owing to the war no judgment was taken. In 1867, the record of the journal of the court was substituted, by order of Julge Bryan, for

Bill for foreclosure of mortgage ordered pro confesso. On motion of Messrs. Memminger, Jervy and Pinckney, it was ordered that it be referred to Daniel Horlbeck, Esq., Registrar, to ascertain and report the amount due to emplainants on the security of the mortgage set forth in the bill, and that he have leave to

report any special matters. W. C. McDaniel, trustee of Eliza McDaniel, vs. Wm. S. Mullins, debtor. Campbell & Seabrook for plaintiff; Magrath & Lowndes for defendant. Jury No. 1 was charged with this case, and rendered a verdict for plaintiff of \$4056 and cost of suit.

David Van Nostrand vs. John Russell. D. T. Corbin, Esq., for plaintiff; Campbell & Seabrook for defendant. The jury rendered a verdict of \$1868 for plaintiff.

Caroline Carson vs. Alexander Robertson et al. Bill for relief and recovery. Magrath & Lowndes for plaintiff; Campbell & Seabrook. McCrady & Son, Simons & Simons, Rutledge & Young for defendants. The bill was read by Mr. Lowndes, and the several answers by counsel for defendants. Atter hearing argument by J. B. Campbell, General James Simons and A. G. Magrath, Esqs., the court adjourned at half-past three P. M.

The argument will be resumed this morning by A. G. Magrath, Esq., for plaintiff. The following is the charge in full of the Chief Justice, in the admiralty case of the

in yesterday's News:

steamer Gary vs. the General Sherman, reported

in yesterday's News:

It is not likely that I shall arrive at any other conclusion in this case than that to which the eviderce has already brought me.

It is a cause of salvage. The libellant makes no claim on the ground of contract. Admiralty guards the rights and enforces the duties arising or to be performed on the sea. It has been called the human providence that watches over those who go down to the saa' in ships and do their business on the great waters. Its rules of proceeding are not those of the common law. They are not technical. They aim at substantial justice. according to the principles of equity, applicable in each the principles of equity, applicable in each

The steamship Sherman on her yo age south ward was disabled by the breaking of her shaft near Cape Lookout, and was lying in shore in a position where a change of weather might drive her aground, and cause a total loss. Her engine was useless. She dad sails, but the evidence shows that the ship could not be navigated safely without the aid of steam. Where she was her sails seem to have been of no use 10 her.

no use to her.

In this condition of distress, she made the ordinary signal; or assistance from other vessels which might be in the vicinity. Bearing the signals the Gary came to her relief, and negotiations took place which show the estimate put by the respective parties on the assistance needed and its value. It was agreed between them that the Gary would tow the Sherman into Norlolk for \$15,000.

Under the circumstances of this case, the contract cannot be the measure of damages, but it is proper to take it into consideration as showing the views of the parties at the time.

but it is proper to take it into consideration as showing the views of the parties at the time. The fact that the contract was made cannot deprive the Gary, as salvor, of her right of compensation, if, though not performing the contract, she rendered salvage service, and did not forfeit her claim to compensation by her subsequent conduct.

Under the contract of towage, the vessels proceeded some time in the direction of Norfolk, when an unfavorable change of weather took place. The captain of the Gary, satisfied that it would take a great deal of time to get into Norfolk, proposed to change the port of destination, and go to Charleston. The proposition was assented to by the captain of the Sherman, and the courses of the steamers changed accordingly. chan red accordingly.

They proceeded safely and easily in the new direction until they reached Frying Pan Shoals, where the difficulties, which give rise

Shosis, where the difficulties, which give rise to this action, occurred.

I cannot resist the impression made by the testimony for the libellants, that both vessels were quite safe at that moment. Undoubtedly there was an alarm on board of the stamer, and there was reason for it, for the leadsman reported four and a half fathoms water, and shoaling. The evidence satisfies me that this report was an error. The captain of the Sherman, however, necessarily became anxious about the situation of his ship, and changed her course, notwithstanding the captain of the Gary, to whom he called, assured him that there was no danger. From this unnecessary change of course all the subsequent mischief arose. The Gary endeavored to accommodate herself to the movements of the Sherman, and in consequence of the mancentres of the two vessels, the hawser by which the Sherman was towed parted, and the two ve sels separated.

ve sels separated.
In this state of things it was the duty of the In this state of things it was the duty of the Sherman to lay to and wait assistance from the Gary, which was obliged to take in the hawser before the vessel could be safely navigated. Instead of doing this, the Sherman proceeded under sail, the wind being favorable, towards Charleston. On the other side, it was the duty of the Gary, as soon as possible, to render the stipulated assistance.

There is much conflict in the testimony upon the point whether the Sherman made any signals after the vessels separated. The weight

There is much conflict in the testimony upon the point whether the Sherman made any signals after the vessels separated. The weight of the evidence is that she did not. On the other hand, the evidence shows that when the hawser was brought on board the Gary, there was evidence that it had been cut on the Sherman. The captain of the Gary concluded, naturally enough, that the separation of the vessels was designed. The Sherman had gone off, as he thought, with the intent to get rid of the towsge. Under these circumstances he thought it useled to go in pursuit.

I co not think that the evidence that the hawser was cut is conclusive, though it is certainly strong. I think that the appearances, regarded by wi nesses as evidence that it was cut, may be well enough accounted for by the peculiar circumstances under which the hawser parted. The captain of the Gary, however, certainly had reason for the conclusion he came to. He knew the vessels were safe at the time the disturbance arose upon the Sherman. The steamer had gone off without apparent reason; there was, what seemed to him, strong evidence of a fraudulent intent to evade the contract on her part.

Although this conclusion does not seem warran ed by the evidence before me, there was, in the circumstances of the case, in my opinion, a sufficient excuse is the captain of the Gary for not proceeding in search of the Sherman.

He is not entitled to payment under the contract, as he would have been if he had followed the Sherman and offered to continue in the performance of it, and that offer had been refused; but I think he was entitled to salvage. Through the aid of the Gary, the sherman had been rescued from danger, and brought safely a great part of the way to Charleston. Favorable winds enabled her to proceed attil further without that aid, and then she found another vessel which lowed her into port. Under these circumstances, I am inclined to regard this as a case of salvage, in which two vessels performed successively the salvage services. None, of the cases

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.-CHIEF JUSTICE
S. P. CHASE, PRESIDING.

The court opened at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Bryan on the bench.

The jury answered to their names. The consideration of the case of the United States vs.

When Morrison at all was resumed.

the original records of the court. The object of the present motion is to have judgment entered up nunc pro tune for the amount of the verdict. D. H. Chamberlain, Esq., Attorney-General, appeared for the motion; A. G. Magrath, Esq., contra. The judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

George Parsons, citizen of New York, vs. John G. Lawton, citizen of South Carolins.

The Rankrupton.—John M. Will and Russell to compromise the difference between the owners of the two vessels. It appears that the owners of the Gary were willing to take \$4000, and that the owners of the Sherman offered \$3000. This evidence, to be sure, is by no means conclusive as to the actual value of the papers and reserved his decision.

George Parsons, citizen of New York, vs. John G. Lawton, citizen of South Carolins.

In Bankruptcy.-John M. Will and Russel Padgett were finally discharged in bankruptcy. Lewis Jones was appointed an assignee of Wm. C. Mitchell. The petitions of J. Riley, H. Fasterliu and F. Darmish for final discharge were read, and final hearing set down for 4th June. The petitions of A. C. Zeigler, D. G. Robinson and S. F. Izlar for final discharge also read, and final hearing set down for the 8th of July. Theodore Kahn and B. Livingston were finally discharged in bankruptcy.

THE CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

Landing of the First Expedition - It Component Materials—General Thom-as Jordan in Command—He Does not

A correspondent of the New York Sunday

A correspondent of the New York Sunday News writes from "the Heights on the Bay of Nipe, Cuba," under date of M.

The expedition of which you have been for many weeks past a confident was brought to a successful consummation on yesterday. We arrived here after having safely evaded Spanish cruisers, and made good our landing by midnight of yesterday. As you were aware, the General's studies of the chart and topographical maps of this port, having been carried out in New York, under consultation with eminent engineers, our commander was preried out in New York, under consultation with eminent engineers, our commander was prepared, on a very brief reconnoisance, to select a position of defence without delay. To cover risk of movement on the part of the enemy, he threw up some excellent works; and, with the experience of our veterans of the army of the Potomao, in the use of the spade, we were very soon enabled to store our material behind defences which our small force of men, "tried in fire," can make good against ten times their number.

number.

The force which we had intended to bring with us you are aware of. Without stating the number (which you already know.) I may add that it is, in fact, but about two-thirds of that. that it is, in fact, but about two-thirds of that, seeing that at the eleventh hour the courage of some of the men enlisted leaked out, like that of Bob Acres, "at their fingers' ends."

The force actually landed is, however, formidable in its compactness, experience, and dare-devil bravery—Americans, Germans, Irishmen, Englishmen—some of whom have undergone "the baptism of blood" from Chattage at Atlanta; others who have breasted

dare-devil bravery — Americans, Germans, Irishmen, Englishmen—some of whom have undergone "the baptism of blood" from Chattanooga to Atlauta; thers was have breasted the tempest of battle from the Wilderness to the Five Forks.

General Thomas Jordan is, as yon have been aware for many months, our commander. He is a native of Luray, in the Valley of Virginia and was a captain in the old army of the United States. He was, during the war of sections, chief of staff to General Beauregard. His engagement with the Junta of New York makes him second in command to the former general-in-chief of the revolution, Cespedes. Before his arrival, however—deferred, as you are aware, by the mi-carriage of his former expetion at Ragged Island—a change had taken place in the state of affairs here, and Cespedes having been made President, his second in command is in fact the present General in-Chief, Quesada. A virtual, though, it may be assumed, an unintentional and perhaps unavoidable breach of faith with General Jordan, has therefore followed; and having been brought to that officer's knowledge on our landing, does not appear, as might have been expected, to meet the hearty acquiescence of a man trained, as he has been, in the jealous punctillio of West Point.

General Jordan is not likely to consent to play chief of staff to Quesada.—The matter will, I hope, be compromised by his assignment to the War Department as its military assistant, organizer, and adviser. He appears to think, I suspect, that his duties will not be those of the field, though his men, not being very well adapted for civil service, will object to being led to battle under any Cuban. Herein we fear some difficulty at the start, but committed as we are to the struggle, that difficulty will very soon vanish when the enemy comes within reach of our rifles. We have sent out part of our force to collect transportation.

tion.

They came, unexpectedly to both, upon a small body of Spanish troops placed as a guard on a neighboring property, but very soon persuaded the Dons to part company with them at an unceremonious speed. Teams are being brought in for the removal of our material to the headquarters of Cespedes. Our communications with him have been opened, and already have we received visits from some ragged and hungry-looking patriots who are said, in our camp, to hold the rank of Generals. I have no more to add than to tell you, in conhave no more to add than to tell you, clusion, that all so far his prospered; that we are in fine health and spirits, and for the time safe from garroting, behind some prett-works, mounted, landward and seaward, with six very neat-looking field-pieces.

Letters received at Washington, yesterday, state that the force under General Jordan had succeeded in joining the Cuban forces, after several fights, in all of which the Spaniards were repulsed with severe loss. General Jor dan's loss was slight, not over forty-five in killed and wounded. He saved his artillery. arms and ammunition. He had with him sev enteen hundred rifles of the most improved

THE DEAD OF THE WAR. Sensible and Liberal Sentiments from

Northern Preacher.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham delivered a dis ourse in New York on the day of the decora tion of the graves of the Union dead, which concluded as follows:

concluded as follows:

I mean all who died in the war were equally victims. The Southerner and the Northerner—those who fell with us and those who fell against us—all were victims laid on the same altar. I would wish that we all did this as one nation. Let us strew these flowers not on Northern graves alone, but on Southern graves also. They were equally brave they were all equally faithful to their idea; their valor was com non, their feeling was common, their endeavor was common, and the same devotion to their cause was common to each; and each side was devoted to its ideal—ne side no less entirely than the other. Northerner and Southerner each cherished his purposes, each had hope, each was full of confidence of the ability of his God; each opened his Bible; each made his prayers to the same Deity who directed the battle; they were common victims, laid on a common alter, in a common cause. ted the battle; they were common victims laid on a common alter, in a common cause Ob, we ought by this time to be able to do jus-Ob, we ought by this time to be able to do justice to the purposes as well as to the spirit of our foes. They bore more than we did; they sacrificed more than we did. Their homes were burned over their heads by flery shells; ours were left untouched. They are obliged to bow their heads as conquered? we are privileged to raise ours as conquered? we are privileged to raise ours as conquered? we are privileged to raise ours as conquered? I would drop a tear on one of their graves as quickly as on one of our own; and I am willing to affirm that the guilt was not their's alone. We were all sinners together. * * * These men filled their place, not shruking, not swerving. They only knew that they were under orders, and in their place. Whoever they were, let us remember that they did their duty; they were good soldiers. It was a great word—sweet lovely it is to die for one's country. A greater word is this sweeter, loveler is it so to live that one's country shall be sweet and lovely.

performed successively the salvage services. None, of the cases which have been cited in argument are exactly similar, but the principles upon which some of them were decided sustain, as I think, but yiew.

This leaves only the question of compensation to be determined. Undoubtedly, if the Gary had pursued the Sherman, and offered continued assistance, her case would have been better; perhaps, had she done so, and her further assistance had been declined, she might have been entitled to the full amount stipulated in the centract. As it was, I think she was entitled to such an amount as would be a fair compensation for the services actually rendered by her. She rescued the Sherman from a certain degree of peril? by deviating from her course to render that assistance she fortested her insurance; a considerable time was devoted to the service, and a certain, amount of expenditure was incurred. It is serviced to the service, and a certain amount of expenditure was incurred. It is serviced to the service, and a certain amount of expenditure was incurred. It is serviced to the service, and a certain amount of expenditure was incurred. It is serviced to the service, and a certain amount of expenditure was incurred. It is serviced to the service, and a certain and cleanliness of the city are enforced by efficient police. The daily paper is crowded with advertiging, and indicates exceeding activity in business. Our inne must be set down as one of the wonders of the interior.

Man Kills Himself that his Chlidren

may Derive the Benefit of Insurance

[From the Chicago Tribune, May 26.1

A suici le under rather peculiar circumstances, and one of the incentives to which was obviously a desire to bestow on relatives a large sum of mouey to be obtained on a life insurance, was committed in this city either on Monday night or yesterday. The particulars are as follows: Several weeks since a middle-aged man named E. stephenson, with two little children, arrived in this city, evidently from Canada, and took lodgings at a boarding house kept by a lady named Mrs. Eliza Clark. located at No. 137 Adams-street. He stated that he was an environment. that he was an engineer, and in a day or two made a trip on one of our lake steamers. During his absence the children were well provided with money by him and such comforts as they could reason; bly desire. On Saturday night he returned, and stated that he had concluded to send his children back to Canada. On Monday he took the little ones and placed them on board of a Canada proceller. them on board of a Canada propeller. He re-turned to the house about 9 o'clock, and im-

them on board of a Canada propeller. He returned to the house about 9 o'clock, and immediately sought his room.

When he did not make his appearance at breakfast a sarvant was sent to call him, but she found the door closed, and nothing more was done about the matter until noon, when a carrier brought a letter to him. The proprieteess of the place and the carrier both visited his room, and finding it locked, with the key on the inside, the door was forced open. On entering the room a ghastly sight met their gaze. On the bed, undressed to his underclothing, lay the body of Stephenson with his throat cut from ear to ear with a razor. The suicide had been very particular as to details in committing the act, and placed his pantaloons under his pillow, carefully adjusted his other clothing on a chair, and otherwise conformed with the strictest rule of safety and propriety. Before he undertook the bloody deed he had carefully tucked the bedclothes about his person. The following letter, addressed to a brother of the landlady, was found on the dressing stand by the redside. To judge from its contents, the "almighty dollar" was one of the incentives to the act:

"Chicago, May 24, 1869.

"Dear Sir—Will you be kind enough to put some sort of a coffin about me and lay me in a grave somewhere? Send a copy of the verdict of the coroner or a certified copy of my death to R. L. Stephenson, Perth, County of Lanark.

grave somewhere? Send a copy of the verdict of the coroner or a certified copy of my death to R. L. Stephenson, Perth, County of Lanark, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He will pay all expenses which you may incur. The certificate of my death is necessary, as my life is insured for a large sur, of money. The vessel which took my two little girls away to-night snapped the last link which bound me to this world. I changed my mind and determined to go on a different journey to that which I first contemdifferent journey to that which I first contem-plated. Excuse the trouble I must give you, plated. Excuse the trouble I must give you, plated. Excuse the trouble I must give you, and believe me truly yours, E. STEPHENSON.

P. S.—Please keep all quiet as you can. If you send the documents mentioned above, you may rest assured that you will be amply remunerated for any trouble you may be at. E. S."

, AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Chester. The Chester Reporter says that "persons who bought and planted Dickson Cotton Seed, in that and York County, agree in the statement, that the plant from this seed has suffered more from the cold weather than any other kind of cotton. As a general rule they have failed entirely in getting a stand." Spartanburg.

The Spartanburg Gazette says: "Quite a large audience was in attendance at the Courthouse on Tuesday night last, to listen to an address by the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch. He presented a very clear, concise and interesting view of the rise and progress of Christianity, confining himself exclusively, however, to the external development of the church." Sumter.

We have the following reports of township elections in Sumter County: Sumter Township—selectmen, T. J. Coghlan, J. M. Wilder. R. M. Andrews. Surveyor, J. W. Thompson. Clerk, R. S. Bradwell. Town Constable, Butler Spears. Privateer Township—Selectmen, David F. Lide, F. M. Mellette, J. H. Cockerill. Clerk, J. R. Phillips. Constable, Willis Osteen. Surveyors, M. G. Ramsey, James A. Osteen, S. J. Bradford.

The Herald says that "the last few days have been warm enough for the planter whose hopes for a cotton crop had well nigh died out in consequence of the previous extréme cold."

The same paper says: "On a short jaunt into the country last week we were pained to see so little corn along the road, only here and there, or few and very far between, did the corn plantings show themselves, but wherever they did, it was refreshing to see the plant so vigorous and fine, while, on the other hand, although there was scarcely anything else but cotton fields to be seen, in many cases to discover the plant would have required the use of a magnifying glass of great power. That cotton is looking bad is undeniable, but from the vast quantity of land planted it may be calculated that if no farther backsets or accidents occur, the crop will be a fair average one. Wheat harvesting has commenced, and the weather is highly propitious. We have made some inquiries about the breadth of land in wheat and the probable yield. The doctors are about divided. Some say that the usual area was sown, but that the yield will not be so large as that of last season owing to the late heavy winds and rain having materially affected the bloom. Others affirm that not more than two-thirds the smount of land was planted, but that the season having been favorable, the nights cool, &c., little or no rust is seen, and that the yield will be an average -0.0c. A gentleman who passed over a large section of the lower part of the district last week, tells us that he never saw finer wheat fields; that the wheat was luxuriant, even, well filled, and about ready for the reaper." Newberry.

A PROTOGRAPH OF BUILER.—The Imperialist says of the hero of Fort Fisher :

General Butler is pre-eminently a "representative man" of this day and generation in America. Coarse, violent, unscrupulous, the traditional "Tombs lawyer" all but deified, he is yet the most complete living embodiment of the kind of energy which now controls what we call our "republic." He is the universal caucus in bedily form. We could not more completely depict our present system of gove caucus in brdily form. We could not more completely depict our present system of government than by affixing his photograph to a draft of the grim relic of our battered shuttle-cock of a constitution. We shall be quite ready to accord to Mr. Butler the amount of credit which will undoubtedly belong to him for his important services to the cause in which we are laboring. If there were only a dozen such men in America we would have an empire before the next Presidential election, for the nation would fly to it as their only refuge from an intolerable eyil.

—"An American Actress" writes from Ohio a long letter to the New York Times in reply to the char es of Miss Olive Logan in relation to the desirability of ladies entering the theatrical profession. She thinks that Miss Logan has drawn largely on her imagination in describing the requirements of managers. The argumentum ad hominem is introduced with considerable effect in the letter. The writer claims that Miss Logan's early career was not a success, that she was brought out as a "star" claims that Miss Logan's early career was not a success, that she was brought out as a "star" without talents or experience, and made a partial success only because during the war any sources could succeed, and that she long ago vo untarily chose parts for representation by herself which necessitated the exposure which she now so hotly condemns.

THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPE-T.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, NO. 149 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to exeguie, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving

GOTOREDITORS'NOTICE. -ALL PERSONS incepted to Mr. GEORGE H. GEUBER are requested to make payments to either Mr. GEORGE H. GEUBER, or to Mr.G. W. GRUBER, (to be found at Mesers. CORWIN'S STORE, KING-STREET,) during the month. After the first of June, all indebtedness unpaid will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate in order to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible.

H. GERDIS & CO.,

Suneral Motices.

The Relatives, Friends and Aclatniances of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Murray and family are respectfully invited to attend the Funersl Services of their Infant Daughter, from No. 13 Henrietia-street, This Aftennoon, at Foun

AT The Relatives, Friends and Acusintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. BEASLEY, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. F. POLHEMUS, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. FERGUSON, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral services of Mrs. J. J. BEASLEY, at halfpast Eight o'clock, at the English Lutheran Church, THIS MORNING.

Special Motices.

49-MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.—The First National Bank of Charleston will pay the TENTH (10TH) DIVIDEND of the above Company, declared April 28th, 1869, to resident Stockholders of this city on and after the first proximo.

fM. C. BREESF, Cashier. Charleston, S. C., May 31, 1869.

AT EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE .-- NO-TICE is hereby given that on the SECOND DAY OF JULY ensuing, at 11 o'close, A. M., the undersigned county for a final discharge as Executors of Will of the late EBENEZER H. RODGERS.

FRANCIS S. RODGERS, GEORGE A. RODGERS, E. H. RODGERS,

AF PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE .- A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subects : How to Live and What to Live for ; Youth, Maturity and Old Age ; Manhood generally review ed ; the Cause of Indigestion ; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for ; F. arriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing BECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATO MY, No. 74 West Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md. April 19 mwf lyr

AST FOURTEEN YEARS OLD .-- IN 1858 we purchased the entire stock of a BOURBON WHIS-KEY then three years old. We now offer this brand at \$5 50 per gallon and \$1 50 per bottle, or \$15 per dozen, large bottles. Connoisseurs in this city and New York pronounce

this the finest Whiskey of the day. Buy it and be convinced. Constantly on hand other brands, from \$2 50 to \$5 per gallon. WM. S. CORWIN & CO... Importers and Dealers in

Fine Brandies, Whiskles, Wines, &c., Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York. AST SCIENCE ADVANCES .- AS SOON AS an article purporting to be of utility has been test ed, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their de pleted purses by counterfeiting and substituting mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while

quinine was freely administered for the chills. At ength HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT1ERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing wa inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and minerwhich an en'ightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial have been found perblessing to thousands, who owe to it their restora

For many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOM ACH BITTERS IN public estimation, and its beneficent effects as cure for all complaints arising from the stomach it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remsedy. Its proprietors have made the above prepa ration, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuis the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the

AST ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.—ON THE Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humans view of treatment and ours sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD AS-SOCIATION, Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR LIVERPOOL. THE A1 BRITISH BARK DALKEITH. CHARLES S. ANDERSON Master. having a large portion of her cargo on board, will meet with dispatch.

PLEASURE! PLEASURE! THE CELEBRATED AND WELL known YACHT MAGGIE MIIOHELL, lately overhauled and put in fine order, is row rear y to make Excursions to the various points of interest about the harbor, Apply to Captain on board, or BLACK & JOHNSON, June 1 tuf2 No. 56 East Bay.

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For Passage apply to
December 18

TOM 18 YOUNG,
Captain, on board.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE will sail on the following days for BALTIMORE:

The MARYLAND, Captain Johnson, SEA GULL, Captain DUTTON, will follow on —

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une, at —.

23 Through Bills Lading signed for all classes of reight to BOSTON, PHILADEL PHIA, WILMING-ON, DEL, WASHINGTON CITY, and the NORTH-ON. DEL., WASH...
FOR Freight or passage, apply to
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REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY, PASSAGE \$20.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Captain RYDER, will leave Vander-borst's Wharf, on WEDRESDAY, June 9th, 1869. at — o'clock.
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FOR NEW YORK. CABIN PASSAGE \$20. THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER, T. J. LOCKWOOD Commander, will seil from adger's bouth Whart en San-Unday, June 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

A. An extra charge of 55 made for Tickets purchased on board after sailing.

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CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS! foot of Canal-street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month (except when these dates fall en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Contral American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

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No California steamers touch at Havana, but ge direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adula.

Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANYS TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North Biver, New Yorks

March 12 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

To Savannah....\$5. To Beaufort....\$4. FARE INCLUDED.

May 31

FOR EDISTO, ROCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE AND BEAUFORT.

THE STEAMER PILOT BOY,
Captain FERN PECK, will leave Accommodation Wharf, every THURSDAY MORNING, at
8 c'clock, Beturning will leave Beaufort FRIDAY
MORNING, at 8 c'clock, and Edisto at 2 P. M.

JOHN FERGUNON,
May 31

Accommodation Wharf.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA.

points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensscola, Key West and Hevana.

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THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, Captain A. B Gray, will have North Atlantic Wharf, on FRIDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For Freight, apply to JOHN & THEO. GETTY, May 31 North Atlantic Wharf.

STEAMFRS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North Biver.

FOR SAVANAH-INLAND ROUTE PASSAGES REDUCED.

THE STEAMBL PILOT BOY, CAPTAIN FERN PECK, will leave Accommodation Wharfevery Monday Modes ing at 8 o'clock.
Returning will leave Eavannah every Weddingsday
Morning at 8 o'clock.
JOHN FERGDSUN,
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VIA BAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON THE ELEGANT AND FIRST-CLASS
STEAMER CITY POINT, Captain
GEO. E. MCMILLAN, will sail from Charleston every
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